Dr. R. J. Reade,
145 College St., City

Vol. vii. No. 1

THE CANADIAN NURSE

AND HOSPITAL REVIEW

The Official Organ of all the Associations of Trained Nurses in Canada

JANUARY, 1911

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PUBLISHED BY

THE CANADIAN NURSE PUBLISHING CO.

408 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

Business letters should be addressed to 408 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

All other communications should be addressed to the Editor, 133 East Bloor Street, Toronto.

Entered as second class matter, March 19th, 1905, at the Post Office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

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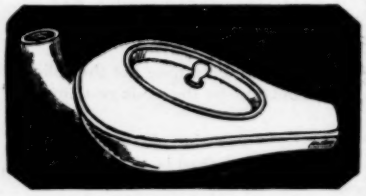

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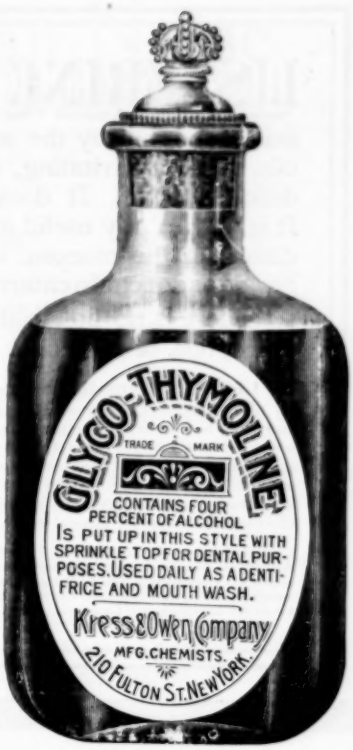
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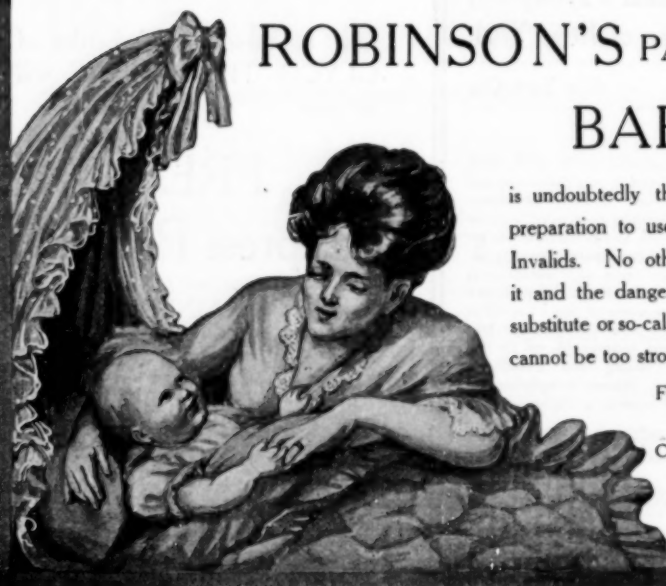

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The Canadian Nurse

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE NURSING PROFESSION IN CANADA

Vol. VII. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1911 No. 1

AN ADDRESS.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Some time ago at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Victoria Hospital, I accepted the responsibility of addressing the graduating class of nurses for 1910 on this to them very important occasion.

I cannot tell you why I accepted this responsibility, but I can tell you that notwithstanding my appreciation of the honour conferred on me, I have at times since felt like backing out, if I could have found some creditable excuse for doing so. A creditable excuse, however, did not present itself, and, as a result, I am here before you this afternoon with the responsibility still on my shoulders.

For another request made by the Chairman, and subsequently also by Miss Stanley (Lady Superintendent), that I should be brief, I am very thankful, and I trust that on this score my address will be satisfactory.

In looking about me for something to say to you, young ladies, some thought concerning certain things or topics which interest you presented themselves to my mind. The topics which have appealed to me are:

1st. The diploma.

2nd. The changed viewpoint of life developed during your training course.

3rd. The factors of success in nursing.

4th. The nobility of the nurse's calling.

About each of these topics I will give you just a few thoughts, but promise to be brief, and not exceed the time limit.

1st. The Diploma.

One that particularly interests you on this occasion is the diploma you have received. While watching each one of you receive a diploma, I have wondered how you regard the diploma?

I cannot tell just how you regard it, but I will tell you how I think it should, and should not be regarded. It should not be regarded as an evidence that you know all about the nursing art. It should be regarded rather as a credential or passport from the Hospital Training School to that greater training school into which you are about to enter outside or beyond the hospital.

In the greater training school you will find much to learn which you have not yet learned, and also, perhaps, somethings to unlearn. I would suggest

*To the Graduating Class of 1910 of the London Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses, by Dr. H. Meek.

that you enter the greater training school as children with childlike minds, always ready to learn and to profit by each succeeding experience.

2nd. The Changed Viewpoint of Life Developed During Your Training Course.

Another thing which no doubt interests every thoughtful nurse on the occasion of her graduation (if she stops to think about the matter), is the changed viewpoint of life which she has developed during her training course. In the case of the sick and the study of the causes of disease, she must have realized a broadening effect upon the mind, a tendency to take a more charitable view of life—of the frailties and eccentricities, and even the crimes of fellow human beings. She has learned to see that good in the individual is often hampered by heredity, environment, physical disease.

She has, in fact, learned to see the uncontrollable influence behind the act, whereas the laity may see only the act and its results. This changed viewpoint of life every thoughtful nurse, as well as every thoughtful physician, must experience in studying the influences of heredity and environment (more particularly the environment of childhood), as factors in the production of individuals as we see them. Taking environment to mean "The aggregate surrounding conditions and influences acting on the individual," then every idividual, no matter whether a depraved criminal or a saint, is the product of two factors, heredity and environment, and of these two factors only.

This viewpoint of life will grow and develop with broader and wider experience and a continued study of the primary causes of disease.

3rd. The Factors of Success in Nursing.

Another subject which also, no doubt, has had a place in your thoughts, and will continue to occupy a place, is How to attain success in your work.

Now, assuming that a mistake has not been made in the choice of your vocation (for it must be admitted that occasionally a young woman may enter and graduate from a school for nursing who may be better adapted for some other calling in life).

But assuming that no such mistake has been made, then the factors of success in your calling are as I see them the same as apply to any other strenuous life work. These factors may be summed up under two headings:

1st. Good physical health.

2nd. A proper attitude of mind towards your work.

Robust health is an absolute requirement for all who would attain a foremost rank in any strenuous profession. Good health implies not only the capacity but also the desire for strenuous work. It implies also the capacity for bearing up and not being crushed by frequently recurring annoyances which one meets.

You should consider good health your best asset—in fact, a much greater and better asset than inherited ability, and should, therefore, by a well regulated life try to maintain as far as possible a proper standard of health.

The proper attitude of mind towards your calling places your duties in your life of service first and foremost—all other things must take second place.

Recreation and rest will be needed, but be used to give renewed energy for the work in hand when you return to it. Healthfulness of mind and body should not be impaired by vain regrets in the shape of worry.

Sympathy for suffering you should have, but this sympathy should be such as to make you do the best you can with the knowledge you have to relieve while the opportunity offers. After the opportunity to give relief has passed in any individual case, you should remember that others may requre of you a service and sympathy unimpaired by useless worry.

With regard to success in any calling, it may not be possible for everyone to command what the world calls success, but it should be possible for everyone "to do more to deserve it."

4th. The Nobility of the Nurse's Calling.

One thing more I wish to say a few words about is "The nobility of your calling." How frequently one hears such phrases: "The noble calling of the nurse," or "The nobility of the nurse's calling." But in reality true nobility is not in the occupation, whether such occupation be that of a trained nurse or a scrub woman.

True nobility will be found only in the soul of the individual.

It is an individual charm.

The trained nurse, like the physician, can by self-sacrifice and devotion to her work, make her life career a noble one, or by contrary methods she can make of it one of the most debased and ignoble careers imaginable.

The calling of the nurse differs from some other callings, not in any special nobility, but in the special opportunities offered for doing things called noble.

It is well, therefore, to have constantly in your thoughts high ideals and to cultivate and develop as far as possible individual nobility that will make your life career a credit to a calling in which so many such opportunities offer for the doing of noble acts and the development of true nobility of character.

In closing, ladies, let me thank you for your kind attention, and permit me to say also, that if even one thought only of the few which I have given you on these topics which concern you and your chosen work, should claim sufficient merit to leave a helpful impress on the memory, I shall have reason to be thankful, indeed, that I did accept on this occasion the responsible privilege of addressing you.

THE WHITE CAPPED NURSE.

She is the flower of womanhood, this white capped nurse who takes her post
Beside the sick, and lends her strength unto the ones that need it most.
No waning of her courage high, no mist of tears her true eyes dim,
'Tis hers to meet the footpad death, and by her skill to conquer him.

Methinks she is God's messenger, with healing and with hope in store,
The dew of health for pallid cheeks, the strength to make life glad once more.
Great is thy task, and thy reward lies not in fame, or broidered purse,
But in the Great Physician's hand, so do thy noblest,

White Capped Nurse!

JEAN BLEWETT.

Toronto, November 13, 1901.

PERSONALITY.

The problem of the graduate nurse and the friction that her presence in the family sometimes causes, that was so ably and thoroughly discussed during the series of meetings in Toronto in May, always revolved to the same point: the Personality of the Nurse.

What is personality? The dictionary defines it as that which constitutes an individual a distinct person. The foundation of our personality is laid before our conscious life begins. We come into the world with tendencies from all the lives that preceded ours as our progenitors, add to this the impression of all we see, hear or feel, so we are, in reality, the sum of all this and plus the result of our response to all we experience, and so fashion our characters according as we allow impressions of the good, bad or indifferent to leave their emotional imprint on our physical or intellectual lives.

But the friction (granting that it exists, but surely not to the extent that some people imagine), must be due to some defect, in some individual, and who is there who has not at least one besetting sin? It has been said that "a normal degree of want of balance gives personality," and it is the varying degrees of this want, in some directions, that give rise to the widely differing personalities that we encounter. Therefore it must be our failure to adapt or adjust our lack of balance to the lack of balance in those we become daily associated with that causes the friction, and if we must accept the fact that we are all mentally weak at some point however self-poised, intelligent, clever or even brilliant we may be, it behooves us as individuals to find our weak

point and set about to transform undesirable mentality into a desirable acquired character.

When people are ill no doubt this want of balance becomes accentuated or exaggerated; it also afflicts the whole household and sometimes extends to an ever-widening circle of friends and acquaintances. The nurse must be the oil to pour upon these troubled waters, and woe to the nurse who cannot constitute herself the oil.

Success largely depends upon our striking the keynote of the minds we have to deal with. Nurses must be naturally endowed with that mental touch we call tact—to give a patient the restful feeling of being understood is no mean asset to the art of nursing. Do not underrate the influence of personality; that which constitutes one's character is due to the calibre of the mind. Mentality is not a fixed thing; we are capable of improvement and by self-discipline and education of our mental faculties become the mobile background of the various trying scenes in which our profession places us.

Cultivate a sense of humor; it will help smooth out the rough places, will help you over many of the trivial everyday annoyances, the petty things that prick and irritate until life seems not worth living at times. If we would let all the annoyances of life slide off without leaving their imprint it would be better for us. We are too apt to let them grate and grind, the friction produced causing wrinkles on our faces and wrinkles in our souls.

Some writer has said: "People are what they are because at the time they must be." Absorb this truth, it will make you wisely indulgent. Each individual has to live his own life in his own way. If the world is out of joint, according to our point of view, we need to remember it is only overwrought individuals who feel it is their mission in life to set it right. We cannot reform the world, and the whole complexion of things would be changed for us if we would cultivate more tolerance for the frailities of others. Example will do more than anything else to make people over into what they ought to be.

Let us remember: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

I. M. CARR

REGISTRATION FOR NURSES.

Why do nurses ask for the passing of a Registration Bill?

First. For the advancement of the profession of nursing.

Second. For the protection of the public.

A young woman decides to be a nurse. She sends to a hospital training school for an application blank which she fills in and returns, also the result of a medical examination by a qualified medical doctor, and a letter from a qualified clergyman. In due time a letter comes telling her to report at the hospital at a given date for duty. After two months probation a written and practical examination is passed. Cap received. Then as a nurse in training gradually gets more responsibility, always following the hospital routine. Up every morning at six a.m., dress, breakfast. On duty at seven a.m. Receive night report, patients' breakfast, medicines, temperatures, sponge baths, bed making, dusting, arrange flowers, poultices, formulations, surgical dressings, write up clinical and temperature charts, nourishments, accompanying doctors and superintendent on their round of visits to patients. That is only an ordinary morning's work, done under the supervision of a fully qualified graduate nurse. Hospital day is duty from seven a.m. to seven p.m. Night duty seven p.m. to seven a.m. Months of duty on medical ward, some surgical ward, private wards, infectious ward, obstetrical ward, diet kitchen, pharmacy, operating theatre day duty, night duty, holidays afternoons off duty, classes, lectures, study examinations. Finally at the end of three years comes graduation, at which a diploma and medal are presented. There we have a fully qualified conscientious nurse.

Another woman wants to nurse. She goes to a doctor, says, "Doctor, you saw me take care of my friend, when she was sick." "Yes, you took good care of her, gave the medicine I told you and she got better." "Well, I want to nurse and need the work, will you give me cases?" The doctor (kind-hearted man), immediately tries to oblige. Is such a person conscientious? She is selling to the public something she has not got, seldom at a cheaper and often at a higher rate than a trained nurse.

Another young woman wishes to teach. She goes to the superintendent of education. "I love teaching children and would like a school?" "What certificate have you?" None, I didn't bother to take any examinations or go to normal school, I can read, write and do arithmetic." "Sorry, but our children must be taught by those properly trained for teachers. If you wish to teach you must take the necessary examinations, and normal training before the law will allow you to have a school."

We next have the young man who has been long enough in a dentist's office to know how to pull a tooth. How many of us would trust him with the care of our teeth? Or how long would the Dental Association allow such a person to practice. We are protected by law from fraudulent dentists.

Another young man wishes to be a veterinary surgeon. He reads books on the subject. Then goes to a ranch and asks to treat some sick cattle. We hear the rancher answer promptly: "My cattle are too valuable to be entrusted to the care of any except college trained British Columbia passed

veterinary surgeons." The same rancher probably employs untrained nurses for his wife and children.

Just a few words about sending to the old country for untrained or partly trained nurses for our country districts. It is absolutely unnecessary to do so, as the Victoria Order of District Nurses, with headquarters at Ottawa would supply every part of Canada with trained nurses for the asking.

Some one dear to us is taken seriously ill. We can with confidence call in any one who puts M. D. to his or her name. It is well known that the medical association has weeded out all the quacks, and allows only fully qualified provincially passed M. D.'s to practice.

We engage an untrained nurse at fifteen a week. She takes no responsibility, can not give treatment, or do surgical dressings. The doctor makes extra visits on that account. A trained nurse takes responsibility, can give treatment, and do surgical dressing especially. We lost by employing the untrained nurse.

At the present time the graduate nurses are trying to have a registration bill passed, and the public asks "Why?" Because we want to be put on the same footing and given the same protection every other profession has.

In what way will it advance the profession or nursing?

First, if the law requires a higher standard our training schools for nurses will have to train and pass only nurses of that standard.

Second. For the working together of all graduate nurses for a thorough registration, an equal examination, and, if ever necessary, the expelling of unworthy members.

Third. To receive finally from the medical association the same respect for our registration bill, that they give to their own.

ETHEL MORRISON.

LETTER TO ST. THOMAS' NURSES.

"May 28, 1900.

"My Dear Children,—You have called me your Mother-chief: it is an honor to me, and a great honor to call you my children. Always keep up the honor of this honorable profession. I thank you—may I say our Heavenly Father thanks you for what you do?

'Lift high the royal banner;
It shall not suffer loss.'

The royal banner of nursing. It should gain through everyone of you. It has gained through you immensely. The old Romans were in some respects, I think, superior to us. But they had no idea of being good to the sick and weak.

"That came in with Christianity. Christ was the author of our profession. We honor Christ when we are good nurses. We dishonor Him when we are

bad or careless nurses. We dishonor Him when we do not do our best to relieve suffering—even in the meanest creature. Kindness to sick man, woman and child came in with Christ. They used to be left on the banks of the great rivers to starve or drown themselves. Lepers were kept apart. The nation did ont try to avert or cure leprosy. There have been lepers in England. Now it is a thing almost, if not quite, unknown.

"There have been great, I may say, discoveries in nursing. A very remarkable doctor, a great friend of mine, now dead, introduced new ideas about consumption, which might then be called the curse of England. His own wife was what is called 'consumptive,' i.e., she had tubercular disease in her lungs. He said to her: 'Now, you have to choose; either you must spend the next six months in your room or you must garden every day.' (They had a wretched little garden at the end of a street.) 'You must dig, get your feet wet every day.' She chose the latter, became the hardiest of women, and lived to be old. The change in the treatment of pneumonia—disease of the lungs—is complete. I myself saw a doctor take up a child-sufferer, which seemed as if it could hardly breathe, carry it to the window, open the window at the top, and hold it up there. The nurse positively yelled with horror. He only said: 'When my patient can breathe but little air, I like that little good.' The child recovered and lived to old age. Nursing is become a profession. Trained nursing no longer an object but a fact. But, oh, if home nursing could become an everyday fact here in this big city of London, the biggest in the world, in an island, the smallest inhabited island in the world.

"But here in London in feeding—a most important branch of it—if you ask a mother who has perhaps brought you a sick child to 'look at,' 'What have you given it to eat?' she answers triumphantly, 'Oh, it has the same as we have (!)' Yes, often including the gin. And a city where milk, and good milk, is now easier to get than in the country. For all farmers send their milk to London or the great cities. A sick child has been sent to hospital (and recovered). You ask what it had: 'Oh ,they gave it nothing—nothing.' It is true, they gave it nothing but milk. Milk is 'nothing.' Milk, the most nourishing of all things. Sick men have recovered and lived upon milk.

"My soul doth magnify the Lord; and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.' The nineteenth century (there was a tradition) was to be the century of women. How true that legendary prophecy has been! Woman was the home drudge. Now she is the teacher. Let her not forfeit it by being the arrogant—the 'equal with men.' She does not forfeit it by being the help 'meet.' Now will you let me try to thank you, though words cannot express my thankfulness for all your kind thoughts, for your beautiful book and basket of flowers, and kind wishes, all. [Sent from St. Thomas' on her birthday by the sisters and nurses.]

"God bless you all and me, your Mother-chief, as you are good enough to call me,

"My dear children,

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

"To all our nurses." *The Nursing Mirror.*

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT IN THE EDUCATION OF CANADIAN NURSES.

Of deep interest to nurses was the account of the gracious consideration of a life's work accorded a member of our profession by the Board of the Toronto General Hospital. Every nurse, as well as every graduate of that institution, may be justly proud to recognize in Miss Snively one of our ablest associates, and should feel grateful to the Hospital Board for such kind words of appreciation followed, as they were, by a token of real worth.

The art and science of nursing has indeed advanced during the years in which Miss Snively has striven to "do well her part," and no words of praise are unmerited. There are, however, different standpoints from which to view the Board's action, for instance, without appearing in the light of envious beggars may not the entire nursing profession look forward to a like recognition of its work by a similar, or even larger, gift to a needy cause, namely, the higher, or advanced, education of nurses desirous of equipping themselves for positions such as the one left vacant by Miss Snively's resignation. It has not been possible for all nurses to reap the same advantages of instruction, and in mentioning advantages it is not with a wish to reflect discredit on the Alma Mater of any nurse, being fully aware that other institutions do equally good work in the training of nurses without the exceptional advantages one might suppose to belong only to large institutions.

Nurses are looking forward with expectation to a new T. G. H., one which will no doubt be modern in every department, therefore its work will be modern also and better educational advantages could be accorded to the Canadian nurse, for has she not a right to expect facilities for training unsurpassed elsewhere? Such is not our portion at present, seeing the graduate who wishes special instruction cannot procure it in Canada. Neither are educational apportunities for those wishing to become instructors of nurses obtainable here, qualifications along that line being the same as for the ordinary nurse. Something has already been said on this subject, therefore let me sum up by adding, that at no better time or place than upon the opening of a new T. G. H. could we have a beginning for advancement along these lines, neither is there reason to believe that the public would disapprove of efforts, or money expended on such a cause by the Hospital Board. Indeed it would undoubtedly be a benefit both to hospitals and the public if other institutional boards, together with our University, were to inaugurate and maintain a department of study completely covering nursing and hospital economics, thereby enlarging educational opportunities for the graduate nurse in Canada.

M. A. Gibson.

510 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

REGISTRATION.*

This is a subject that occupies the minds and calls forth the energies of nurses in every land. It was some time in the life of our profession before nurses realized their high and noble calling. But when they did, they strove and are still striving with unabated vigor, to place nursing among the professions and make its educational and professional standards high and have them protected by Legislative Act.

Looking over the different countries, we find that all the States of the Union but four have Registration, and encouraging reports come to us of the successful working of the Bills in these States.

In South Africa, legal recognition was given to nurses in 1891, fixing the standard of training for nurses and protecting them and the public from fraud.

In New Zealand the nurses had their Bill passed in 1901. There a nurse must first obtain her hospital certificate, then she may sit for the State examination, and if she is successful, her name is entered on the Government Register and she is given a Registration badge.

In China we find the nurses formed into a National Association and arranging a uniform curriculum for use in all the hospitals. They seem to have the right idea and may be in advance of us if we are not careful.

In Germany nurses have had legal recognition since 1906.

In England the fight for Registration has been long and hard, but the struggle has been nobly persisted in because of the confidence of victory eventually.

Here in Canada we are not permitted to unite in a body and seek legal recognition from the Government of our Dominion. Educational measures come under the control of the Provincial Government, and as Registration for nurses is purely an educational matter, the nurses of each Province must seek legal recognition from each Provincial Parliament.

The nurses of Ontario tried in 1906 to obtain Registration, but were unsuccessful. This is no reason why we should calmly fold our hands and say we can't get it. We must try again, and again, if necessary, in fact, we must keep on trying till we succeed. The G. N. A. O. is an incorporated Association now, and so can command a better position.

Let us look at some of the reasons for wanting to secure legislation:

1. We want to guard our professional standards, otherwise we lose our standing as a profession. Note how carefully the standards of the medical profession are guarded. This is the one that touches ours most closely. No person can invade the field of medicine who does not hold the prescribed credentials. And rightly so, surely. But not so with us. Now any woman, whether she has seen the inside of a hospital or not, may don a nurse's uniform and style herself a trained nurse, thus imposing upon an unsuspecting public. Is this as it should be? Is it fair to the woman who has spent three years of strenuous training in a recognized hospital and conscientiously endeavored to

*Address to Alumnae Association of Victoria Hospital, London.

fit herself to undertake the responsibility of nursing the sick? Not that we want to prevent the untrained woman from nursing; that is not our object. She must sail under her true colors. We feel that she will always have a place and an honorable one, but let her not seek to be other than she is.

2. We want our educational standards fixed so that there may be uniformity in the methods of training and in the length of time of training nurses.

Now, any hospital, private or otherwise, may start a training school for nurses and give the nurses just such training as they see fit, and send them forth with a certificate which may mean little or much, or practically nothing. Training schools are so often organized with no other motive than the commercial profit of the owners of the hospital. Noble professional motives have no place. Thus we have the nurse from the Correspondence School, and the nurse from the private institution, where only one class of patient is received, seeking to stand on a par with the nurse who has spent three strenuous years in a General Hospital. And the pity of it is that very often these nurses never suspect that their training is inferior till they seek recognition by some Association that accepts only nurses with high professional training of at least two years in a recognized hospital.

This state of affairs can only be remedied by Legislative Act.

3. There should be a definite standard of preliminary education required of those who would enter the nursing profession. Now every training school is a law unto itself in this regard. Would it not be to the ultimate benefit of the profession to have uniformity in this?

4. A certain minimum number of beds should be imposed upon every hospital offering training facilities to nurses.

Sir Victor Horsley, speaking in support of the British Nurses Registration Bill, said that the qualifications of a nurse should no longer be at the mercy of private individuals or private institutions. We wsh to have nurses properly equipped in nursing knowledge, and we wish that to be certified by State guarantee. The late Mss Isla Stewart, speaking in support of the same Bill, said:—"Medical students must get their training in hospitals of a certain size and possessing certain educational facilities, and those hospitals must strictly conform to and carry out the general principles of education defined by the General Medical Council. The result is that there is the same system of education and much the same method in every medical school in the United Kingdom. But in the case of nurses, hospitals, however large or small, have so-called training schools, and, as there is no supervising or controlling authority in the nursing world, every hospital gives as much or as little training to nurses as best suits its own methods of working. Throughout the United Kingdom there is no accepted standard of training or even accepted method of training nurses. There is no recognized and generally adopted system of examining nurses who have finished their training, and the certificates which are issued by every hospital vary greatly. Hospital certificates may mean much or little, and their value may actually vary from time to time as different methods are introduced. This condition of affairs results in much confusion and it is almost impossible to estimate the value of any given certificate."

The Select Committee on the Registration of Nurses, appointed by the British House of Commons, agreed "that it is desirable that a Register of Nurses should be kept by a central body appointed by the State, and that, while it is not desirable to prohibit unregistered persons from nursing for gain, no person should be entitled to assume the title 'Registered Nurse' whose name is not upon the Register. This central body should be set up by Act of Parliament and its constitution defined in the Act."

5. Then, too, some means of exercising professional discipline should be established, as in other professions. Now we have no power to exclude from our ranks those who bring discredit upon the profession.

Provision will be made for nurses coming to us from other Provinces or countries. Where there is already Registration, there will, of course, be no difficulty, but those not registered at all would have to pass the prescribed examination test, or in some other way satisfy the Central Council of their standing in the profession.

The advantages to be secured from legislation and Registration are:

1. The Graduate Nurse will be accorded her true standing in her profession. No one, not possessing the proper credentials, will be allowed to style herself a trained nurse.

2. A most important advantage will be that the public will be protected from any imposition. Those wishing to employ untrained women will still have the privilege of doing so, but it will be impossible to have any misunderstanding. But when a trained nurse is wanted, the public will have the guarantee that no imposition is being practised.

3. The doctor will also have the guarantee that the nurse he employs has the necessary credentials, for she cannot possess these without passing the prescribed examination and satisfying the Central Council of her fitness to be a member of the nursing profession.

To accomplish all this we must stand together. We must take as our motto "United we Succeed." To quote again from the late Miss Isla Stewart: "There must be solidarity in our ranks. We must move steadily forward with a definite aim and towards a definite object. There must also be cohesion in our ranks, such that there is no dissatisfaction. We must push firmly, continuously, solidly and loyally towards victory, letting all minor differences of opinion as to details and side issues stand aside till the great object has been attained and we have placed our profession in its proper position.

Miss Dock says: "Stand by your professionally edited journals which are stunch in loyalty to high ideals and can do marvels in creating public opinion."

"United we Succeed" must, then, be our motto, and united we will succeed.

BELLA CROSBY.

Toronto.

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OBITUARY

The death occurred at Ottawa, November 6th, 1910, of Miss A. Chesley, late Lady Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital. Deceased was born near Toronto in 1858, and came to Ottawa with her parents during her childhood. Her father was the late E. J. Chesley, of the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. Miss Chesley began her career as a nurse in 1893 when she entered Johns-Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Graduating from that institution in 1895 and remained there for some time after as head nurse. On the opening of St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, in July, 1898, she took charge as Lady Superintendent and continued in that capacity until April last, 1910, when owing to severe illness from which she never fully recovered, she was forced to sever her connection with that institution. Although very ill in the spring and early summer, she so far improved in the autumn that all began to hope to see her regain her former health and activity and her death occurring on November 6th last, was as sudden as it was unexpected. She died at the hospital she had given her nursing life for "the place she loved," surrounded by the nurses who loved and respected her. By the nursing profession in Ottawa her loss is very much felt. She was readily recognized as a leader, a woman of exceptional ability and talent, with great power of imparting knowledge. She was the first President of the Ottawa Graduate Nurses Association and in connection with several other nurses was instrumental in starting "Central Registry for Nurses" at Ottawa. But she is most missed by those who best knew her. "Her own graduates," whom she was ever ready to advise and encourage, ever interested in their sorrows and joys and ready to lend a sympathetic ear. The loss is theirs, and to-day loyal tears of appreciation flow from every eye and they will ever be thankful that the privilege was theirs to know and train under the first Superintendent of St. Luke's General Hospital.

The Alumnae Association of The Toronto General Hospital was deeply grieved to learn of the sudden death on October 24th of one of its valued members, Miss Hattie Megill.

Miss Megill had come from Mexico in September for a short holiday and was preparing to return when she was seized with a slight attack of phlebitis She was improving and everything seemed going well, when suddenly the call came.

Miss Megill graduated in 1894 after having lost a year through repeated illnesses. She then took a position in the Children's Hospital, Ottawa, where she remained till the opening of St. Luke's, Ottawa, in which institution she was appointed head nurse in the operating room. While there

she had a severe attack of typhoid fever from the effects of which she always suffered.

In December, 1902, she went to Mapeini, Mexico, to be assistant superintendent to Miss Thorne, her classmate and friend. Here she studied Spanish and learned to speak it well.

On Miss Thorne's resignation in February, 1909, Miss Megill was appointed to the position of superintendent, which position she held at the time of her death.

Several classmates, Mrs. Davis (nee Thorne), and some friends from Mexico, went from Toronto to the funeral at Aurora on October 28th. Many beautiful floral tributes bore testimony of the high esteem in which the departed one was held.

Miss Megill's bright, happy disposition and indomitable courage endeared her to all who knew her. She was beloved by her fellow-workers, idolized by her patients, an inspiration to all who came in contact with her cheery optimism, an ideal nurse. What must she have been to the family circle! We deeply mourn our loss, but she is at peace and for that we rejoice. To the family, so sorely bereaved, we tender our most sincere sympathy.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have placed a bronze tablet, in memory of Miss Isla Stewart, in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, W. Smithfield (the parish church of the hospital). It is placed on the pillar near the pew which Miss Stewart occupied, when attending service there, for so many years, and it was in accordance with her known wish that any memorial to her should be in this position. The tablet, which is of conventional design, is engraved with the Stewart coat of arms with the thistle, the national flower of Scotland, on either side, and bears the following inscription: "In Memory of Isla Stewart, for 23 years (from 1887-1910) Matron and Superintendent of Nursing at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who died on the 6th March, 1910. This tablet is erected by the Governors, as a token of respect and esteem. 'High sacrifice, and labour without pause, even to the death.' July, 1910."—British Journal of Nursing.

Editorial

APPRECIATION.

It is with deep regret that we say farewell to our Editor, Dr. MacMurchy, who has been the staunch friend of the nurses so long and who has done such splendid work in establishing The Canadian Nurse. When Dr. MacMurchy first consented to do this work, it was with the understanding that a nurse would be found as soon as possible to take it over. She has completed her sixth volume. What can we say to her oft repeated assurance that she was ready always to hand the work over to a nurse, but that we have been guilty of imposition. The Editorial Board wish to record their deep appreciation of her faithful and painstaking work always so cheerfully done for the Journal, and her untiring efforts in its behalf. Money cannot pay for what she has done. We are glad to retain her for our friend and adviser, for we know her interest in the Journal and in the nursing profession will always be warm and true.

THE CANADIAN NURSE EDITORIAL BOARD.

The Canadian Nurse Editorial Board desires to acknowledge the kindness and generosity of Mr. John Ross Robertson, who so willingly gave his advice when we wanted to become incorporated and who made that step easy for us by bearing all the expense incurred. We feel that we cannot be too grateful to Mr. Robertson for all his help in this important work. The Board can now carry on the work incidental to the editing of the Journal in an approved way. The agreement with The Canadian Nurse Publishing Company makes that Company responsible for the printing and business management of the Journal, and in exchange for this they obtain all the profits over and above one-fifth, which goes to defray the expense of the editorial work. The Board looks forward to the time when the Journal will be entirely managed by the nurses, but to do this requires money in our treasury. It was with this object in view that "The Canadian Nurse Fund" was started. It grows very slowly. If the nurses of Canada wish to make this possible, let us set aside a small part of our income, send it to the Treasurer of the Board, 19 Classic Ave., Toronto, and these visions, these ideals will not be long in becoming actual facts.

A CANADIAN NURSE HONORED.

The Isabel Hampton Robb Scholarship at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, was lately instituted in memory of the late Mrs. Robb, who did so much for the higher education of nurses, by Mrs. Jenkins, of New York. One of the first to be awarded this scholarship is Miss Mary Alice

Smeeton, a graduate of Toronto General Hospital, Class '08. Miss Sneeton has been taking the course in Hospital Economics at Teachers' College. We congratulate Miss Smeeton on the award and are proud to claim her a Canadian.

THE ROYAL NURSE.

It is not generally known that, permanently attached now to the Staff of the Royal Household, is a highly-qualified nurse. This lady is Miss Fletcher, R.R.C., who was called in from the Nursing Home of Miss Ethel McCaul, R.R.C., by Sir Frederick Treves when His Majesty had to undergo his severe operation almost on the eve of the date originally appointed for the Coronation. Together with Miss Haines, summoned from the London Hospital, and now matron of the Home for Invalided Officers at Osborne House, Miss Fletcher nursed His Majecty until his recovery was completed, accompanying him on the last stage of convalescence spent on board the Royal yacht. Since then the Princess Victoria underwent an operation, and Miss Fletcher was again in attendance. Miss Fletcher has only recently been absent on a short holiday, but has returned, and will be in chief charge of the nursing arrangements. The King lately bestowed upon her the decoration of the Royal Red Cross.

Queen Alexandra's interest in all that concerns nursing is well known, and the whole profession has benefited by her constant support of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses. Whenever nurses are called in for duty in attendance on any members of the Royal family, the Queen is most careful to see that all regulations of their hospital or institution as to hours off duty, rest, meals, and so forth are most carefully observed. In this way the nurses are able to give their best attention to their illustrious patients, and those who have been called in to nurse at the Palace speak emphatically of the kind consideration and appreciation of their labours that the Queen invariably manifests.—London Daily Telegraph.

A WINTER HOME.

A neat pamphlet, beautifully and fittingly illustrated, containing an account of the work of the Heather Club, particularly in its care of the ten little children at the new Pavilion for children afflicted with tuberculosis, has recently come to hand. The Heather Club deserves unstinted praise for the way in which this work has been carried on, and must be justly proud of those members who so generously came forward and devoted two or three weeks to the care of these children. Now a Winter Home is wanted for these little sufferers, for it is difficult to create the proper conditions in their own homes. May this, too, soon be forthcoming for the help and encouragement of these indefatigable workers.

THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Subject to modification, amendment or approval by the parent association at St. John's Gate, London, England, a Canadian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has been organized. The meetings were held at Ottawa, in the office of Dr. Montizambert, Director General of Public Health, Ottawa.

Among those attending were: Col. Jas. Mason, W. K. George, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Toronto, and Major Lacey-Johnston, of Montreal. Others present were; Mr. Harold Boulton, M.V.O., Honorary Commissioner of Canada, especially appointed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the ambulance association is the working body; Dr. Montizambert, Sir Louis H. Davies, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Mr. James Manuel, Mr. Geo. Burn, Col. Irwin, C.M.G., J. F. Orde, K.C., and Mr. Fred Cook, Acting Secretary.

A constitution was adopted, which provides for the establishment of provincial, local and railway centres. Local centres will be subject to the central or provincial bodies, but unorganized districts will be under the jurisdiction of the central body at Ottawa. Railway centres will be self-governing and will report annually to the central council. Already the Canadian Pacific Railway has shown its interest in the work by starting a first aid branch in connection with its Angus shops, and it is now the intention of the company to extend the work over its entire system. The Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Northern are also interested, and the Minister of Railways has undertaken to interest the Intercolonial.

Officers of the central council were elected as follows: Patron, the Governor-General; Patroness, Lady Grey; Vice-Patrons, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces and the Commissioner of the Yukon; Hon. President, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; President of the Council, Dr. Montizambert, Director-General of Public Health; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. K. George, Toronto, and Geo. E. Drummond, Montreal; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Burn, General Manager of the Bank of Ottawa.

The next annual meeting will be held in Ottawa in February, 1911. It is hoped in the near future to establish a factory in Ottawa for the production of the supplies needed.

The beautifully artistic Florence Nightingale Calendar, published by the G. N. A. O., was much appreciated by the nurses. Only a few of them are left. Write to Mrs. Mill-Pellatt, 7 Wells St., Toronto, and secure one. You will be glad to preserve the photograph.

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The Association of Hospital Superintendents of Canada.—President, Mr. H. E. Webster, Secretary Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Secretary, Dr. J. N. E. Brown, Medical Supt. General Hospital, Toronto.

The Canadian Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Phillips, 45 Argyle Ave, Montreal; Cor. Secretary, Miss Colley, 133 Hutchison St.; Rec. Sec., Miss Phillips, 45 Argyle Ave.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.—President, Mrs. Bruce Hill, Corner Ellice and Carlton Streets, Winnipeg; Secretary, Miss Isabel Gauld, 375 Langside St., Winnipeg.

The Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Pemberton, "Restholm," Halifax; Secretary, Miss Kirke, Supt. Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.—President Miss Bella Crosby 41 Rose Ave., Cor. Secretary, Miss Edith Hargrave, 146 Winchester St.; Rec. Sec., Miss E. R. Greene, Hospital for Incurables, Toronto.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.—Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. V. A. Lott; Sec., Miss M. Ringer.

The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Asociation.—President, Miss Knox; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr, Collingwood.

The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Dewar, 824 4th Ave. West; Secretary, Miss Rutherford, 506 4th St. West.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. R. Kneill; Secretary, Mrs. Mason, 630 Sixth St. Edmonton.

The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. Douglas, 366 Daly Ave, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Snow, Nurses' Club, Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Lloyd, Durham, Ont.; Sec., Miss North Harriston, Fergus.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Wardlaw; Secretary, Miss Adair.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. A. Anderson; Cor Secy., Miss J. E. Anderson.

The Hamilton City Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Coleman; Cor. Secy., Miss Aitken.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Lyons; Sec., Miss Roche, Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Frances Wilson, Union St., Kingston; Secy, Mrs. W. J. Crothers, Jr., 86 Barrie St.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss K. H. Brock, 59 Park Ave., Montreal; Cor. Secy., Miss S. Ethel Brown, 26 Melbourne Ave., Westmount.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Grant; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Secy.-Treas., Miss M. K. Gallaher.

The St. Catharines G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association—President, Miss L. Tuck; Secretary, Miss E. M. Elliott.

The Toronto Central Registry of Graduate Nurses,—Registrar, Mrs. Downey, 554 College St.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. A. E. Findlay, 649 Church St.; Cor. Secy., Mrs. N. Aubin.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne St.; Secretary, Miss Allen, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club.—President, Miss Connor, 418 Sumach St.; Sec. Miss E. Ross Greene, 418 Sumach St.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnae Association.—President, Miss L. L. Rogers; Cor. Sec., Miss Isaacs, Baldwin St.

The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Mathieson, Supt. Riverrale Isolation Hospital; Secretary, Miss Muriel Gale, Riverdale Isolation Hospital.

The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Power, 9 Pembroke St.; Secretary, Miss O'Mara, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. McConnell, 125 Major St.; Cor. Secy., Miss Butchart, 563 Bloor St. W.

The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Johns, Winnipeg General Hospital; Secy.-Treas., Miss Hood, 367 Langside St.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury, 1340 Burnaby St.; Secretary, Miss Ruth Judge, General Hospital, Vancouver.

The Vancouver General Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss M. Beharrel, Asst. Supt. V.G.H., Vancouver; Secretary, Miss M. Wilson, 1657 Burnaby St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Victoria Trained Nurses' Club—President, Miss M. McNaughton-Jones Secretaries, Miss H. G. Turner and Miss Ethel Morrison, 1442 Elford St., Victoria.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES, OTTAWA.

In the Royal Charter of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, one of the objects set forth is "To supply nurses thoroughly trained in Hospital and District Nursing, and subject to one central authority, for the nursing of the sick who are unable to obtain trained nursing in their own homes both in town and country districts.

The Central Authority mentioned is the Board of Governors. This is a body corporate and politic and is constituted as follows: His Excellency, the Governor-General, as Patron of the Order, shall appoint five members; the Board of Management of each Local Association having an annual income of at least five hundred dollars, shall appoint one member, and an additional member for every additional one thousand dollars of annual income; the Canadian Medical Association shall appoint two members, and each Provincial Medical Association shall appoint one member. That is a very representative body, and it is the idea of this Central Authority which binds together all the Associations of the Dominion. There is no division, no East or West, to the Victorian Order. The Dominion, the field of the Order's activities, is one united whole. The Order is one united body, bound together by a lively, loving interest in each and every matter, affecting any of its branches. The nurses, once admitted by the Board of Governors to the ranks of the Victorian Order, become from that time on members of the Order, and, as such, are bound together by another tie, the tie of ordership, added to the tie, which binds all graduate nurses together. Thus there is a bond of sympathy, of good fellowship, running through the nurses of the Order, like a golden thread, accomplishing what is so desired, so longed for nowadays—unity and harmony. To the nurses of the Order belongs the sacred duty of keeping that thread unbroken and thus preserving intact the beauty, strength, and harmony of their national district nursing organization.

A post-graduate course in District Nursing—four months—is given at one of the training centres of the Order: Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg. For full information apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa; to the District Superintendent, 29 Bishop Street, Montreal; to the District Superintendent, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto; or to the District Superintendent, 145 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

(INCORPORATED 1908).

President, Miss Bella Crosby, 41 Rose Ave, Toronto; First Vice-President, Miss A. I. Robinson, Galt; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. Tilley, Kingston; Recording Secretary, Miss E. Ross Greene, Hospital for Incurables, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lucy Bowling, 47 Metcalfe St., Toronto; Treasurer, Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne St., Toronto. Board of Directors—Miss L. C. Brent, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss A. J. Scott, 11 Chicora Ave., Toronto; Miss K. Mathieson, Riverdale Hospital, Toronto; Mrs. Mill Pellatt, 7 Wells St., Toronto; Miss E. B. Barwick, 644 Spadina Ave. Toronto; Mrs. Downey, 554 College St., Toronto; Miss Janet Neilson, 295 Carlton St., ; Toronto, Miss J. C. Wardell, Delaware Ave. Toronto; Mrs. Yorke, 400 Manning Ave., Toronto; Miss M. L. Barnard, 608 Church St., Toronto; Miss Ewing 569 Bathurst St., Toronto; Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto; Miss Kennedy, 1 Lakeview Ave., Toronto; Miss Jamieson, 107 Macpherson Ave., Toronto; Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne St., Toronto. Conveners of Standing Committees—Legislation, Miss Mill Pellatt; Revision of Constitution and By-Laws, Miss M. J. Kennedy. Press and Publication, Miss Brent. Representatives to The Canadian Nurse Editorial Board, Miss A. J. Scott, Miss E. J. Jamieson. Representatives to Local Council of Women, Misses Neilson, Wardell, Irvine and Smith.

The Executive of the G. N. A. O. met at The Residence, Hospital for Sick Children, on Tuesday evening, November 22nd; eight members present. After the disposal of routine business and the reception of three new members, the Convener of the legislation Committee was asked to give her report. The Committee had had a proposed Bill drafted, and recommended that we go forward to try to obtain legislation at the next session of the Provincial Legislature and that a general meeting of the Association be called to decide the question. The President was asked to visit as many of the Associations of Graduate Nurses in the Province as possible before the general meeting.

The President reported her visit to London, meeting the nurses of Victoria Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Hospital for the Insane; to St. Thomas, Woodstock and Stratford. The nurses are all interested in registration and are anxious to have steps taken to secure it.

The draft of the proposed Bill was read, but discussion was deferred till the general meeting.

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND REGISTER FOR GRADUATE NURSES—ESTABLISHED 1895—INCORPORTED 1901.

President—Miss Phillips.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Tedford and Miss Colquhoun.

Treasurer—Miss Des Brisay.

Registrar—Mrs. Berch, 175 Mansfield Street.

Reading Room—The Lindsay Building, Room 611, 518 St. Catherine Street West.

Lectures—From November until May, inclusive, in the Medico-Chirurgical Society Rooms, the first Tuesday in the month, at 8 p.m.

The committee held the usual monthly meeting in their room in the Lindsay Building. Sixteen nurses were proposed for membership, two out of this number are fortunate enough to be able to put R. N. after their names.

The second lecture of the season was given in the Medico-Chirurgical rooms by Dr. Little. His subject was obstetrics, and he dealt with his treatment for eclampsia, breast treatment, hemorrhage, etc. We hope to be able to give the readers of the Nurses' Journal the privilege of reading the whole lecture at a latter date.

There was a large number of nurses present who thoroughly enjoyed the lecture. As usual coffee and cake were served before the meeting closed.

Quite a number of nurses attended the lecture given by Prof. Whitney, of Philadelphia, on defective school children. He came to Montreal to lecture to the Local Council of Women. The lecture was much enjoyed by all who were able to attend.

Mrs. Sherman, who has been ill in the Western General for the past month, is convalescent.

Mrs. Trail's many friends are sending congratulations to her on the birth of a daughter. She is now living in Prince Albert, Sask.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday Holy Communion at M. G. H., 615 a.m Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R. V. H., 6.15 a.m.
District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216 Drummond Street.
District Secretary—Miss M. Young, 36 Sherbrooke Street.
District Treasurer—Mrs. Messurvy, 37 Church Street.

TORONTO—St. Augustine's Parish House, 8 Spruce Street, last Monday, 8 p.m.
Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Plummer.
Superior—Miss Brent.

QUEBEC—All Saints Chapel, The Close. Guild service, fourth Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.
Chaplain—The very Rev. the Dean of Quebec.
Superior—Mrs. Williams, The Close.

NURSING IN PARAGUAY.

A short time after I reached the Chaco I had a rather serious illness, when I was carefully and lovingly tended by an Indian woman, one of the most advanced Christians, who had been carefully taught simple household work. I resolved to do what I could to train this women to nurse her fellow-women and to care for the young children on the stations; and it has been a real joy to see the interest she has taken and the progress she has made. She was held responsible for reporting cases of sickness and was expected to bring any child or unwilling patient up for treatment. For an Indian, she is a strong woman with a good deal of influence over her people. She has been my companion and assistant in nursing work for some time, and through her I have gained a knowledge of the women which I should have found difficult to acquire otherwise. She can be trusted to undertake simple nursing duties, and even to take a temperature. We feel our time is better spent in training Indian Women to nurse the Indians be their capabilities ever so small and the standard of efficiency reached but a low one, than doing all the work one's self, and keeping the women free from all responsibilities. No people will rise if never given any responsibility. —(Extracts from a nurse's letter).

Rev. C. A. Seager has kindly consented to give his illustrated lecture on "British Columbia" and "The Hospital Boat Columbia," in the basement of St. Augustine's Church on Monday, January 30th, at 8 p.m. All nurses are cordially invited to attend.

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

"PATIENCE."

Patience, that perfect self-control which enables us to bear the heat and toil of the day, the wear and tear of life; to give back a gentle word to the rough and ungracious, to wait, to plod on, to endure—how difficult this virtue is to acquire!

I do not mean indifference which does not care, or resignation which does not hope, but the patience which wails and hopes, feeling that the reward will come one day, that the silver lining to the cloud is there, and that it will show itself one day if we only wait. Patience can carry us over a mountain where impatience would kick at a mole-hill; it is the greatest help in life, but it takes a grand nature to be perfectly patient.

To be patient with the stupidity, ingratitude, irritability, and failings of others, and the shortcomings of ourselves, seems difficult, and we sometimes need all our will-power to keep ourselves under absolute control; but to be patient with the small worries of life is more difficult. Patient people will wait quietly without working themselves into an unnecessary fury, and instead of making everyone else impatient, they, with their patience, which is self-control, will make the way easier for others.—The Nursing Times.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

Officers of the Alumnae Association of the Hospital for Sick Children Training School for Nurses, Toronto:

Hon. President—Miss Brent.

President—Miss Lina Rogers, 33 Major St.

First Vice-President—Miss M. Ewing, 569 Bathurst St.

Second Vice-President—Miss A. Robertson, 182 Walmer Road.

Recording Secretary—Miss Monk, 664 Ontario St.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss B. Goodall, 666 Euclid Ave.

Treasurer—Miss M. Wilson, 47 Brunswick Ave.

Directors—Miss E. Jamieson, 107 Macpherson Ave.; Miss Charters, 425 Carlton St.; Miss G. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.

Convener of General Business Committee—Miss Ewing, 569 Bathurst St.

Convener of Sisk Visiting Committee—Miss G. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.

Press Representative—Mrs. H. E. Clutterbuck, 148 Grace St.

Canadian Nurse—Miss M. Barnard, 608 Church St.

Invalid Cooking—Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

Central Registry—Miss McCuaig, 605 Ontario St.; Miss Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

GRACE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

President—Miss DeVellin.

First Vice-President—Miss McKeown.

Second Vice-President—Miss McMillan.

Secretary—Miss Allen.

Treasurer—Miss Wixon (by acclamation).

Board of Directors—Miss Carnochan, Miss Monery, Miss Soane, Miss Etta MacPherson and Miss Thompson.

Social Committee—Miss Shatford, Mrs. Corrigan and Miss Webster.

Sick Committee—Misses Irvine and Gibson.

Convener of Programme Committee—Miss McMillan.

Convener of Press and Publicity Committee—Miss Bell.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

President—Miss I. M. Carr, Asylum, Hamilton.

Vice-President—Miss Lucina M. Watson, 87 Victoria Ave. E.

Secretary—Miss E. D. Street, 200 Hughson St. N.

Treasurer—Miss Lewella Hannah, City Hospital.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, 87 Victoria Ave. S.

Executive Committee—Miss Kate Dressel, 52 Charlton Ave. E.; Miss Margaret Walker, 200 Hughson St. N.; Miss Hallie M. Coleman, James St. S.; Miss Annie P. Kerr, West Avenue N.; Miss E. F. Deyman, 87 Victoria Ave. S.

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

President—Mrs. Findlay.

First Vice-President—Miss Ellis.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. H. Richie.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Aubin.

Recording Secretary—Miss Janet Neilson.

Treasurer—Mrs. Pellatt, 7 Wells St.

Board of Directors—Mrs. McPherson, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Cowing.

Conveners of Committees:

Sick Visiting—Miss Brereton.

Registration—Miss Bella Crosby.

Programme—Miss M. E. Christie.

Social and Lookout—Miss Kilgour.

Press and Publication—Miss Julia Stewart.

Central Registry—Miss Kate Snodgrass, Miss H. B. Fralick.

Canadian Nurse Representative—Miss Lennox, 107 Bedford Rd.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

President—Miss Power, 9 Pembroke St.

First Vice-President—Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital.

Second Vice-President—Miss Ryan, 491 Broadview Ave.

Secretary—Miss O'Meara, 9 Pembroke St.

Treasurer—Miss MacNevin, 686 Euclid Ave.

Board of Directors—Miss Greene, Hospital for Incurables; Miss Kelly, 80 Euclid Ave.; Miss Blaney, 379 Ontario St.

Sec.-Treas. Sick Benefit Fund—Miss O'Connor

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Miss Greene and Miss Kimmett, 418 Sumach St.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss Stubberfield, Home Hospital, Gloucester St.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES

Miss McLeod, V.O.N., has been appointed Superintendent of the Rosamond Memorial Hospital, Almonte, Ont.

Miss Steeves, V.O.N., is in charge of the Queen Victoria Hospital, Swan River, Man.

Miss Kier has left for Winnipeg, and is to be on the Victorian Order District Nursing staff there.

Miss M. Macdonald, V.O.N., is in charge of the Yarmouth District.

Miss Helen Boyle, '10, has secured a position in Hubbard Memorial Hospital, Bad Axe, Mich., and Miss Rose Hargitt, of the same class in a hospital, Ithaca, New York.

Miss Alice Harrison, class '10, St. Joseph's, London, who has been ill since her graduation in June, is now able to begin her duties. London is to be her field of labor.

Of the class of 1910, St. Joseph's, London, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Sophia Flynn, Miss Verda Fotheringham, Miss Melisse Otto, and Miss Lottie Kenny, have decided to remain in the city, where they have every prospect of being successfully employed.

Miss Gertrude Connor, 509, and Miss Katie James, '10, St. Joseph's, London, have chosen Flint, Mich., for their field of labor.

Miss Irene Simpson, '09, is home on a visit to her parents. She has been very successful in Pontiac, Mich.

Mrs. Orr (nee Halbhans) is spending some weeks in England and on the Continent.

A committee of nurses has been formed in Calcutta to organize an all India Nurses' Memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale.—British Journal of Nursing.

Miss Hatch, graduate Toronto General Hospital, has been appointed to the staff of School Nurses. This gives the Superintendent of School Nurses a staff of three.

Miss Trout, Lady Superintendent Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Richmond, late of the General Memorial Hospital, New York, has been appointed Superintendent of Nurses at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York .

The Indiana State Medical Society has asked the Indiana State Nurses Association to co-operate with them along the lines of education and legislation on the work of preventable blindness, and also in the work of securing medical inspection of schools. (American Journal of Nursing). This is surely the ideal way of dealing with these problems which are of deep interest to both professions. May others follow this good example!

Miss M. A. Ellison, who has frequently written for "The Canadian Nurse," called at the Editorial Office. She is on her way back to London, England, after a lengthened sojourn on this continent, during which time she has visited a great many hospitals and gleaned much information about the nursing profession. Miss Ellison represents the Nursing Mirror, of London, England.

On the evening of June 8th, the new St. Peter's hall, London, Ont., was crowded to witness the graduation exercises of, and the presentation of diplomas and medals, to ten young ladies of St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses.

The graduates were as follows: Miss Sophia Flynn, Miss Tena Breen, Miss Verda Fotheringham, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Lottie Kenny, of London, Ont.; Miss Helen Boyle, Miss Helen Howitt, Guelph, Ont.; Miss Katie James, Rodney, Ont.; Miss Melissa Otto, New Hamburg, Ont.; Miss Rose Hargitt, Goderich, Ont.

They were seated on the stage which was beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion, while the speakers of the evening and a number of reverend clergymen, were on an especially erected platform in the pit of the auditorium.

Rev. Father Aylward, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, the chairman, in his opening address, congratulated the young ladies on their success, and spoke to them in words of advice, now that they had launched out on their career.

Miss Sophia Flynn was the valedictorian and her clever rendition of the essay brought forth an appreciative applause from the large audience. Miss Flynn spoke with much regret on the death of Dr. John D. Wilson. He was a firm friend of the nurses, she said.

Dr. W. J. Tillman, on behalf of the doctor, addressed the graduates, giving them some good sound advice, to guide them in their future work.

Major Beattie and Senator Coffee were the other speakers of the evening, The diplomas were conferred by Rev. Father Aylward, while Major Beattie presented the medals.

This was followed by the bestowal of the flowers of the many friends of the young ladies by ten little girls. They entered, loaded down with flowers and singing, "We have come from Flowerland." Four times did the little girls have to make trips with their arms filled with flowers, and when after the last time, they seated themselves, one at the feet of each graduate, the scene was indeed a very beautiful one, and quite the most attractive feature, winning the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

At the end of a very pleasing and well rendered programme, the graduates and their immediate friends adjourned to the hospital, where a dainty luncheon was served.

Mrs. Tighe (Miss Alice Flynn), class '05, St. Joseph's Hospital, London, has passed through a very severe illness of three months' duration. Her many friends will be pleased to learn she is recovering and will leave the hospital in a short time.

"The Nurses Journal of the Pacific Coast" for November is a beautiful Florence Nightingale Memorial Number. It bears witness to the appreciation of the nurses of California of the foundress of nursing whose memory they have thus honored.

A Good Nurse

follows the doctor's directions, but when his visits cease, patients depend upon the judgment of the nurse to suggest aids to convalescence.

The experienced nurse advises

Scott's Emulsion

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Miss M. S. Rundle, the "Isla Stewart Scholar," from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England, at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, has received the unexpected honor of the award of a scholarship of $100. The news that this had been conferred upon her was communicated to Miss Rundle by the Dean of the College. It is part of a scholarship of $250 endowed by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins for the coming year, in memory of Mrs. Hampton Robb, and has been divided between an American student and Miss Rundle. It is an honor indeed to hold scholarships endowed in memory of our two noble and revered leaders on both sides of the Atlantic.—British Journal of Nursing.

At Swan River, far north in Manitoba, the V. O. planted in 1904, one of their Cottage Hospitals. Capacity eleven beds. At our first graduating exercises we were fortunate to have with us Miss Mackenzie, Chief Lady Superintendent, who was making her tour of inspection through the West. After the chairman's address, the Florence Nightingale pledge was administered to the graduate, Miss Downey, by one of our pastors. Miss Mackenzie presented the diploma and a wee maiden presented a bouquet. Miss Offord, Superintendent of the hospital, then made a few remarks bearing on the helpfulness of the Directors and the Ladies' Hospital Aid. Miss Mackenzie gave us, in her clear, concise way, a very interesting address, touching chiefly on the many forms of work now open to the graduate nurse. Dr. Edwin Bruce spoke to us of the arduous duties of the nurse and her helpfulness to the medical profession. The programme was interspersed with music and at its close dainty refreshments were served.

The Nurse's Residence of the G. & M. Hospital, St. Catharines, which has been remodelled and considerably enlarged was opened on Wednesday afternoon.

From 4 to 6 o'clock the building upon which great improvements have been made, was thrown open for the inspection of the public, and everyone who visited the various apartments were loud in their praise of the improvements which have been made for the comfort of the nursing staff.

The Ladies' Aid Society, under the direction of Mesdames J. G. Moore, H. E. McSloy, R. G. W. Connolly, and W. J. Robertson, received the visitors and served light refreshments in the dining room.

The Trustees were represented by President Robert McLaren, Secretary J. B. McIntyre and Treasurer John Marshall, and Messrs. H. E. McSloy, M. Y. Keating and J. G. Moore. All the members of the nursing staff were present.

Mrs. Robert Mills will, after the funds of the Ladies' Aid are exhausted, complete the furnishing of the Nurses' Residence. David Mills, Esq., of New York, sent a cheque for $1,000 for the new hospital. He sent a cheque for a similar amount before.

Miss Bruce is nursing a case of typhoid at the G. & M. Hospital, St. Catharines.

Misses Gilmour and McDougal are doing private nursing in New York.

Miss Emma Roberts, of Stratford, has gone to New York to take a post-graduate course.

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keeps my skin in healthy condition.

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Trade Mark

Miss L. L. Rogers, R. N., Superintendent of School Nurses, Toronto, gave an interesting address in the students' lecture room of Victoria Hospital on the evening of November 11th, on medical inspection among the school children. A large number of nurses and the members of the Board of Health, Board of Education and Hospital Trust were present. Miss Rogers came to London at the special invitation of Miss Stanley, Lady Superintendent of Victoria Hospital, for the benefit of the Board of Education, who are considering the institution of medical inspection in the local schools.

Miss Rogers stated that it began in 1842 in Paris, France. "The first city in America to adopt it was Boston, which inaugurated the system of daily inspection in 1894. The idea was taken up by Chicago in 1895, and when an epidemic of measles and scarlet fever broke out in New York in 1896, the Department of Health of that city assigned inspectors to investigate the conditions of the schools. The result of the inquiry showed that a number were ill with contagious diseases contracted in the class rooms, where overcrowding, bad air, etc., favored infection.

"In 1897, New York appointed 150 inspectors at $30 per month. At that time their duty was to examine all children sent by the principal or teachers, but in 1902 this system was reorganized, and the doctors were requested to make a routine inspection of each class room. The result of this was a serious depletion of the rooms, and to remedy this it was suggested that a nurse be appointed to supplement the doctors' efforts.

Miss Rogers then told how this plan changed the whole system by keeping the child in the school under supervision and treatment, which proved so valuable that the city appropriated $30,000 for a staff of nurses the following year. This led to still another revision in the system, as the nurses were requested to make a daily inspection.

"On April 25, 1910," continued Miss Rogers, "the Board of Education of Toronto appointed three nurses. Each nurse has a group of four schools, which she visits regularly. The minor contagious diseases are treated in school, if the parent cannot do so at home, and the parents are visited to urge care for those requiring medical attention. The nurse not only aids in getting the children back to normal condition, but is constantly aiming at prevention by seeing that the pupils keep their bodies clean, that the clothing is changed as often as possible, that the teeth are brushed carefully to prevent decay, that the finger nails are cut and kept clean, and that the hair is regularly washed and brushed. Advice is given to the parents as to the better methods of living, the proper food to be used, to allow fresh air and sunshine in the room, and to sleep with the window open."

In dealing with the benefits derived from this effort, Miss Rogers said: "By making better citizens of these children we diminish the number of insane asylums, have fewer jails and poor houses, and besides that, we shall have a healthier and nobler generation to look forward to."

Lantern slides, illustrating the working of the system in New York city, were shown and explained.

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Cresolene is indicated in Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and the bronchial complications incident to Scarlet Fever and Measles.

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Mr. W. W. Gammage, Mr. C. M. R. Graham, Mr. W. T. Strong and Inspector Edwards also spoke, the latter stating that he had been making a study of medical school inspection and favored the system outlined by Miss Rogers.

The Board of Education have taken steps to have a nurse appointed for the schools of London.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: The resignation of Miss Whittome, Superintendent of the Dynevor Indian Hospital, which has been pending since last spring, has been accepted. In looking for a successor the board has offered the position to Miss Anna A. Hawley, of the Indian Mission, Fort-a-la-Corne, Saskatchewan. Miss Hawley is a graduate of the class '04 of the City Hospital Training School, Worcester, Mass. After graduation she occupied the position of Night Superintendent and later Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at the Memorial Hospital, in the same city. A Canadian by birth, Miss Hawley returned to Canada and took a post-graduate course in district nursing with the Victorian Order, Ottawa. Last year Miss Hawley took up mission work amongst the Cree Indians and has been eminently sucessful in her chosen line, and it is considered that the board will be fortunate if it secures her services.

Miss Hawley has decided to remain on James Smith's Reserve, Fort-a-la-Corne, at the request of the Department of Indian Affairs, which has shown its appreciation of her services in a practical manner.

A new building, costing $30,000, is being added to the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. The institution will be thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances, large operating room, with tiled walls and floor, sterilizing room, etc., and will when finished accommodate seventy-five patients.

The regular meeting of The Alumnae Association of Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses, was held in the Lecture Room of the Nurses' Residence on Friday afternoon, December 2nd. After the disposal of routine business, Miss Neilson introduced the following resolution which was passed unanimously: "That an expression of sympathy be sent to Miss Dickson, Lady Superintendent of the Hospital for Consumptives at Weston, and her nurses in their present straits, and that they be assured of our unqualified admiration of their courageous conduct on the night of December 1st. Such conduct reflects credit, not only on themselves, but on all nurses."

Mrs. Cummings then gave a most interesting and instructive address on Government Annuities. The nurses much appreciated Mrs. Cummings' lucid explanation of this scheme, which is instituted for the benefit of the wage-earner. To understand a scheme of this kind is to become interested in it and the nurses are apt to do as the speaker asked—help to spread the knowledge of this plan which makes independence possible for all.

Lethbridge should be proud of her new thirty-seven roomed solid brick and stone hospital, which is absolutely fireproof, and those who have not already inspected the new Galt hospital should without fail do so to-morrow between the hours of two and six o'clock when the building will be open to the public for inspection.

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The Boston Children's Hospital has established a Social Service Department under the direction of one of its graduates. The work includes both hospital and out-patient department cases.

The Superintendent, Miss M. McDermid, or her assistant, Miss G. Lyon, are ideal hostesses and deem it a pleasure to show visitors through the many rooms and explain the various contrivances. Besides the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent there are seven graduate nurses and six pupil nurses in connection with the hospital.

The first floor is practically given over to men's wards, private rooms, sun parlors, lavatories, bath rooms and a ward kitchen.

The electric lighting throughout the building is most attractive and the automatic buttons, especially designed for use in hospitals control the various lights, which are attached to the ceilings in clusters, they are bronze with square Colonial frosted shades. Each ward is also fitted with an enamel medicine case and large bedside screens, the latter are used to completely surround a bed where the patient is very ill.

At either side of the main entrance and across the front of the building are sun parlors, and more cheerful rooms could not be imagined. Extra large single doors open from the wards into the sun rooms and when a patient is recovering and so desires his bed can easily be wheeled into the sun room. Arm chairs, rockers, and a reading and writing table complete the furnishings of these rooms and in one convalescent patients will be permitted to smoke.

On both the first and second floor are serving rooms or ward kitchens, which really must be visited to be fully appreciated.

On the second floor besides the women's ward, which is directly over the north ward on the first floor and which is its duplicate, is a large sun parlor across the front of the building, here the furnishings are wicker and lounging chairs, couches and rockers, invite one to rest awhile. There are also large linen closets, bathrooms, lavatories, three private bed rooms, a serving kitchen and the operating department, which takes up the entire north corner of the building.

One of the private rooms has been furnished by Mr. Naismith, vice-chairman of the hospital board, and one by Dr. Galbraith.

The operating department is worthy of a hospital four times the size of Galt hospital, here the very newest utensils, instruments and contrivances may be found. This department is shut off from the main corridor by massive double oak doors. The floor of the operating and preparatory rooms are white tiling and the corners are marble. The department is composed of an anesthetic room, preparation room, sterilizing room, which is fitted with basins operated with foot pedals, a flush tank, a utensil sterilizer, and the main sterilizer, the finest that could be procured and the gift of Dr. Newburn. The operating room where of course the operating table takes up the major part of the space is exceedingly well lighted, and is wired with special electric contrivances for night operations. A large glass dust screen protects the table from any dust which might come from the radiators. Off the operating room is the surgical dressing and supply room.

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The basement is completed with three large rooms which will be used for wards and attendants rooms, also a large store room and the furnace room, where there are four furnaces, two small ones for heating hot water and for the sterilizer and two large ones for heating the building. A locker room with twenty-seven screened compartments where patients clothing is placed and fumigated.

The linen for the new hospital has been donated by the Ladies' Aid. Other donations are an eight-piece toilet set from Kirkham Bros, $10.00 from Mr. J. Furman, and the A. R. & I. have donated to the hospital all the coal that formed the base of the Laurier Arch.

A meeting of the Florence Nightingale Association was held at the Residence of the Sick Children's Hospital, Thursday evening, October 27th. There was a large attendance of nurses present. After the usual business of the Society had been transacted Miss Kennedy, the President, spoke eloquently and feelingly of the death of the late Florence Nightingale. The next meeting will take place early in January, and each member present was asked to bring in two new members, and it was decided the meeting would be of a social nature.

A meeting of the Alumnæ Association of the London Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses was held on the evening of October 14th, in the reception room of the Nurses' Home. Addresses were given by Dr. Seaborn, Miss Crosby, President of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario, and Miss Stanley, Lady Superintendent of Victoria Hospital. Dr. Seaborn gave a most interesting address on "The Strong Man and His Debt," which we hope to send you later. Miss Crosby spoke on "Legislation for Registration of Nurses," a subject most important to all nurses whose profession is dear to them. Miss Crosby's visit was especially enjoyed by all. We trust we may have the pleasure of hearing her again very soon. Miss Stanley spoke on "Registration" also, and emphasized the necessity for this step. Miss Roche, Vice-President of the Association, voiced the appreciation of the meeting to the speakers in a hearty vote of thanks. Refreshments were served at the close and a most enjoyable social hour was spent.

It is encouraging to find that our journal is appreciated in far distant India. The following is from a letter received from a graduate of the T. G. H. who, with her husband, is doing missionary work there: "THE NURSE is much appreciated by the Canadian graduates in India, and I look forward eagerly each month to its arrival."

The social gathering of the nurses of Toronto, under the auspices of the G. N. A. O. Executive, held at the home of Miss Gray, 505 Sherbourne Street, on Friday evening, October 28th, was a delight to all present. The committee in charge was gratified that so many took advantage of this opportunity to get better acquainted with one another. The musical selections rendered by Miss

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Miss Dock's book has been needed this many a year, and we are glad to see it come. It will do much good. If people knew the facts about these terrible diseases, it would help much in the battle against them. Nurses should all read this book, if only to be able to protect themselves.

HYGIENE AND MORALITY. A Manual for Nurses and Others. Giving an outline of the Medical, Social, and Legal Aspects of the Venereal Diseases. By Lavinia L. Dock. G. P. Putnams' Sons, New York and London. 1910. Price $1.25.

Gnyæcology for Nurses and Gynæcological Nursing. By Comyns Berkeley, M.B. London: The Scientific Press, Limited, "The Hospital" Building, 28 and 29 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

This volume is very complete and is a splendid handbook for any nurse. The author has lectured to nurses on this subject for twelve years, and this work was published at the request of nurses. Add it to your professional library.

Massage Movements, Including the Nauheim Exercises. The Scientific Press, Limited, 28 and 29 Southampton Street, Strand, London.

A well illustrated volume containing much practical information for masseusres and nurses. The Nauheim Exercises are employed in the Schott method of treatment for chronic heart disease. This is of interest to all nurses. Price, one shilling net.

A Manual of Nursing. By Margaret Frances Donahoe. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co.

This work, just published, is written by a nurse of wide experience, who has, in a clear, concise and interesting way, given the profession the benefit of that experience. The Manual is very complete and well illustrated. It contains twenty-eight chapters, some of which are: Observation of Symptoms; Food; Local Applications and Counter Irritants; Theory of Asepsis and Antisepsis; Bandaging; Emergencies; Nursing of Typhoid Fever. These serve to show the wide scope of the work. Nurses should get this book and soon you will count it indispensible.

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